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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867

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Have YOU tried the
\$130 Smith \$130
MOTOR WHEEL
It can be attached to
any ordinary Cycle.
ALF. ROSS & Co.
Phone 77.

No. 18,660. 號十五百六千八萬一第 日八十月正年午戊 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 28th, 1918. 四拜禮 號八十二月二年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 560 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
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1463

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NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST CLASS, DUMFRIES, AMERI-
CAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 14" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climates and are second to none for reliability
in the field.

We have also received a consignment of
B.S.A. Air Rifles.
INSPECTION INVITED.
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A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
TELEPHONE 1218. [526]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 10.00	" 10 "
10.00	to 11.00	" 15 "
11.30	to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	" 15 "
1.15	to 1.45	" 15 "
1.45	to 2.15	" 15 "
2.15	to 3.00	" 15 "
3.00	to 8.00	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS

WEEK DAYS				
7.30 a.m.				
8.00 "	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes		
10.30 "	to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "		
11.30 "	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "		
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "		
1.00 p.m.	to 3.30 "	" 15 "		
3.30 "	to 6.00 "	" 10 "		
6.00 "	to 8.30 "	" 15 "		
8.30 "	to 9.30 "	" 10 "		
NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days				
SATURDAYS.				

NIGHTS CARS on Week Days.
SUNDAYS
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
stated in the Company's Office. No Season
ticket will be issued until payment of the fare
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comproder Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [468]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Through	No. 15 Local	No. 16 Through	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Through	No. 19 Local	No. 20 Through	No. 21 Local	No. 22 Through
CANTON (Tai Shu Tsai)	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45
SHEK LUNG	dep.	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00
Shum Chun	dep.	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15
Shing Shui	dep.	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30
Taipei	dep.	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45
Shatin	dep.	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00
Yau Ma Tei	dep.	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15
Hong Kong	arr.	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Through	No. 15 Local	No. 16 Through	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Through	No. 19 Local	No. 20 Through	No. 21 Local	No. 22 Through
East Ferry	dep.	6.30	6.40	6.50	7.00	7.10	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50
Kowloon	dep.	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05
Shum Chun	dep.	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15
Shing Shui	dep.	7.10	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30
Taipei	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45
Shatin	dep.	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00
Yau Ma Tei	dep.	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15
Hong Kong	arr.	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30

* Will stop at Taipei and Shing Shui to allow First Class Passengers to alight,
on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Stations	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanning	dep.	8.20	11.25	12.50
Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50
Fanning	arr.	11.00	2.30	6.00

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1A, A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers,
Manufacturers of Contrafo Condensers, Stone's Manganese Bronze Castings,
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1	Dock No. 2	Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350 "	714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	83 "	59 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	50 "	34 "	44 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1, 7,000 tons.	No. 2, 12,000 tons.
Lifting Power	400 feet	500 feet
Max. Length of Ship taken in	140 "	160 "
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	23 "	26 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	14 "	16 "

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimomoseki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMOMOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	386 feet 6 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 " 7 "

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIROSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt
execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. [717]

KELLY & WALSH, LTD

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Books	Price
Eastern Exchange, Currency and Finance, by W. F. Spalding	7.50
Winter's Pie	80
Winning Post Winter Annual	80
Punch Almanack 1918	40
Sketch Xmas Number with Plate	80
The Life of the Caterpillar, by J. H. Fabre	4.50
Tropical Diseases, by Sir Patrick Manson—New revised and enlarged edition	12.00
The Year Illustrated 1917	4.00
Sacrifice and other Plays, by Sir Rabin-Grantham Tagore	4.00
Cotton and Vegetable Fibres, by E. Goulding	4.50
Good Friday: A Play in Verse, by John Macfield	2.75
Life of Abdul Hamid, by Sir Edwin Pears	4.50
The Art of Painting in Pastels, by J. Littlejohn and L. Richmond	6.00
A Fraudulent Standard, by Arthur Kitchin	6.50
The Living History of Persepolis and Paravali, by Maurice Hewlett	4.00
The Living Present, by Gertrude Atherton	4.00

WAR LITERATURE.

The Psychology of War, by J. T. MacCurdy	2.00
The Crime—Volume I, by the Author of "J'accuse"	2.75
Towards Industrial Freedom, by Edward Carpenter	8.00
The Sea Services, by John S. Margerison	2.75
The Sermones of the Kaiser, from the French of Juliette Adam, by J. O. E. Bland	1.00
Twenty-two Months Under Fire, by Brigadier-General H. Page Croft	4.00
The New Warfare, by G. Blanchard	2.75
The Muse in Arms, edited by E. B. Osborn	4.50
Japan At The Cross Road, by A. M. Pooley	3.00
Democracy after the War, by J. A. Hobson	2.50
Under Fire: A Story of a Squad, by Henri Barbusse	2.75

NEW NOVELS.

The White Ladies of Worcester, by Florence Barclay	4.00
The Girl Phillips, by Robert W. Chambers	4.00
The Dwelling-Place of Light, by Winston Churchill	2.50
Kitty Carters, by J. J. Bell	2.75

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 28th FEBRUARY, 1918.

8 a.m. "HOMAN" 8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN" 4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

FRIDAY, 1st MARCH, 1918.

8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN" 8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN" 4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

SATURDAY, 2nd MARCH, 1918.

8 a.m. "HONAM" 8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN" 4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

SUNDAY, 3rd MARCH, 1918.

10 p.m. "FATSHAN" 4.30 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN"

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m.
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Manions,
or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.
[1461]

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT SECTION IN THE OVERLAND ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—Travellers from Hongkong should leave for Shanghai by the best steamer in connection with the S.M.R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship Line. The "SAKAKI MARU" leaves Shanghai every TUESDAY, at Noon, direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. Weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "KOBE MARU" leaves Shanghai every FRIDAY, at Noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen.) The Express, which leaves Dairen every THURSDAY, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S.M.R. Co. has established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest Hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun. All on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. Add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility to a fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S.M.R. Co., and at Opington (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Line the S.M.R. Co. runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S.M.R. WHARF OFFICE, Dairen, and BRANCH WHARF OFFICE, Shanghai.

BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.—Large stocks of the S.M.R. Co.'s Coal from famous Fushun Collieries are always kept at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang (Yingkou), Tientsin, and Tsingtao Depots, and can also be obtained from Agencies in practically every port in the Far East. Also: Sulphate of Ammonia, Fire Clay, and Talc. Pamphlets and Particulars gratis from any of the Depots and Agencies. For special contracts, apply Director, Mining Dept., S.M.R. Co., Dairen.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S.M.R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information can be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, THE INTERNATIONAL STEAMING CO. and EXPRESS TRAVEL CO., THE NIPPON YAMATO KAISHA, Shanghai; THE S.M.R. BRANCH WHARF OFFICE, Shanghai; or direct from the—
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.
DAIREN. Codes: A. B. C. 5th Ed. Al and Lieber's.

Tel. Add.: "Manchuria"

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INTIMATIONS

ALLISON PIANOS

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MUSICAL STUDENT AND AMATEUR.

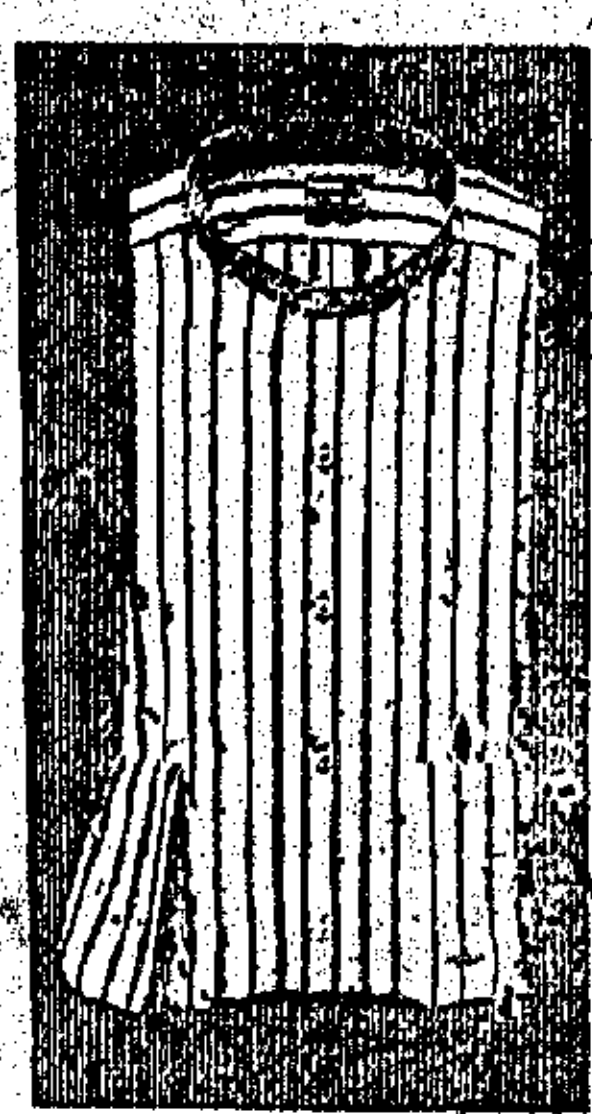
15% DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH.

EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

MOUTRIE'S

SOLE AGENTS.

(2-4)



The popularity of

Summit

Coloured shirts is continually increasing, for there is a charm and comfort about them that is irresistibly attractive.

Made with stiff or soft double cuffs, and scientifically cut neck bands that ensure perfect fit.

MACKINTOSH

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Men's Wear Specialists,

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(103)

LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

MINISTROS CIGARS.

in boxes of 25



The great care exercised in the choice of each single leaf makes these Cigars beyond all doubt the most perfect ever produced.

\$4 per box duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

(1331)

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE.

AGAIN TO-NIGHT!

OUR GREAT PROGRAMME!

Location:—CAUSEWAY BAY,

Behind The French Convent Block of Buildings.

See our Beautiful Arab Stallions and Performing Ponies.

OUR MENAGERIE CONSISTS OF ELEPHANTS, LIONS, TIGERS, BEARS, LEOPARDS, HYENAS, EMU, ZEBRA, WALLABY, BABOONS, MONKEYS, DOGS, ETC.

NEXT MATINEE—SATURDAY, MARCH 2ND.

DOORS OPEN 3 P.M.

COMMENCE 4 P.M.

When Children will be admitted all Half-Price to all parts of the Circus.

Notice:—Special Tram Cars will run before and after the Night Performances to within two minutes' walk of the Circus Tent.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half-Price to the \$1 and \$1.50 seats.

BOOKING AT ROBINSON PIANO CO., DAILY.

W. HARMSTON,

Proprietor.

C. M. BRUCE,

Band Master.

R. ALTON & W. SYMONS,

Agents.

(1639)

FOR SALE.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

11.30 a.m.—China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co. Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at the Public Works Dept.

TO-NIGHT.

9.15 p.m.—Harmston's Circus at Causeway Bay.

TO-MORROW.

12.15 p.m.—Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WINDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG

1518

SUMMARY COURT.

SUIT AGAINST LOXLEY & CO.

The hearing of an interesting commercial suit was completed by Mr. Justice H. H. J. Gompertz (Puisne Judge), on Monday, in which the Foochow Chan sued Messrs. Loxley & Company to recover \$168 for damages for breach of contract, made on March 20th, 1917, between defendants and plaintiffs, whereby defendants sold to the plaintiffs one thousand bales of gunny bags, delivery to be made on December 15th last. The defendants failed to deliver nine bales, after having given to the plaintiffs an arrival notice in respect thereof.

Mr. R. F. Mattingly appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. F. B. L. Bowley for the defendants.

Mr. Mattingly said the defence shown by the pleadings was that 997 bales were shipped from Calcutta to Hongkong, and that six of such bales were destroyed en route. The defendants denied that they gave any arrival notice to the plaintiffs and said they were not liable for any damage.

Mr. Bowley—Your Lordship will find on the file most of the facts that are admitted.

Mr. Mattingly—There is a very vital difference between us on the last fact. I do not admit that the plaintiffs refused to accept the loose gunny bags which represented the 9 bales missing from the cargo.

Mr. Bowley—I would like to draw your Lordship's attention to the fact that the only matter in this case is the loss of nine bales. The whole of the other correspondence is immaterial.

Mr. Mattingly—It is material because I propose to address your Lordship on the matter of estoppel. The estoppel is the most important part of my case.

Continuing, Mr. Mattingly said that an alteration had been made in the debit note. When the document arrived, the plaintiff considered that he could not, without great inconvenience to himself, take delivery of the goods on December 15th, and he went to the defendants, who agreed to give him another month in which to take delivery, altering the date from December 15th to January 15th. Their came a dispute as to whether war risk insurance was payable or not. The promised additional month was taken away by the defendant simply by reason of the fact that the plaintiffs refused to pay the war risk insurance.

The Puisne Judge—What consideration was there for another month?

Mr. Mattingly—We say that these goods should have arrived in three equal shipments, instead of which the whole of the 1,000 bales were offered as one shipment. We said we would not make any trouble provided they gave us another month.

Mr. Bowley said the damage was by fresh water and not sea water. A tank burst or leaked on board the steamer Teesta, and the only claim was against Teesta, and the only claim was against Teesta, the ship. The ship was paid \$30 per bale compensation to Messrs. Loxley & Co. on the 33 bales, and the ship also paid to Messrs. Loxley the price of the six bales which were not forthcoming. The ship kept the loose gunnies, and he did not know whether or not these had been sold by auction. When the defendants went to the Teesta to examine the goods they must have had knowledge of the shortage. The contract stated that no notice of arrival need be given. It was the buyer's business to enquire whether the goods had arrived.

The Puisne Judge—You gave them to understand that they must pay for the 1,000 bales on the due date and that you would deliver the bales. Then you ascertained that you could not deliver, and you did not inform them.

Tung King Tong, examined, said he was proprietor of the plaintiff firm, which dealt in gunny bags. He entered into a contract with the defendants on March 20th last for a thousand bales of gunny bags at \$30.25 per hundred bags. He received an arrival notice on September 19th, but the date was altered to January 19th, 1918, because the goods arrived in one shipment instead of three equal shipments. He asked defendants to give him an extension of a month, which they did. There was conversation about some damaged gunny bags. Defendants said they would send a *fokei* and a surveyor to the godown with witness to survey the damaged goods. Accordingly, Captain Arthur, representative of the defendants, and himself went to the godown. The surveyor told witness that he ought to take delivery of those that were properly packed. He was not asked to take delivery of any loose bags which could not be made up into bales. He was offered \$30 per bale rebate. Defendants did not tell the plaintiffs that only 997 bales were shipped from Calcutta. Up to December 14th he had taken delivery of all except 38 bales. On December 15th he paid the defendants for thirty bales, but they afterwards said that they had only 27 bales in stock, and issued a delivery order for 27 bales. Witness asked for the outstanding three bales, but the defendants said they had no stock and returned him the amount paid for the three bales.

In reply to a question, witness said he wanted thirty bales on December 15th and not 38, because one purchaser bought 30 bales, and another bought 8 bales. Cross-examined, he said that he wanted 1,000 bales in all because he had sold that quantity to customers. No damage or shortage of a few bales had ever occurred in his experience. The surveyor only told him that there were 33 bales damaged. He had never heard of any cargo being shut out. He took delivery of the bulk of the goods little by little. Every time when he did so he paid cash into the compradore's department, and later they issued a delivery order. The defendants did not tell him that 3 bales had not been shipped from Calcutta, nor

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COTTON PIECE GOODS TRADE IN THE FOOCHEW DISTRICT

With the exception of dyed cotton cuts, cotton Italians, and Turkey red cloth, there have been decreased imports in all lines of cotton piece goods in the Foochow district during 1917 (writes Mr. A. W. Pontius, U.S. Consul at Foochow). The stringency of the money market has been responsible for a poor trade in even the native and Japanese manufactured cotton cloth. There are 30 wholesale and 80 retail native piece-goods merchants located in Foochow, and in favourable years these firms handle imports exceeding \$500,000 in value. The low stocks in Shanghai and the high freight rates prevailing have been responsible for an advance in prices of 50 per cent., and the local wholesalers realised a good profit on the stocks of foreign manufactured cloth held over from the previous year. The poor crops harvested during the year indicate that the piece-goods business will be dull for some time. Before the war the British manufacturer had a monopoly of the piece-goods trade, but the Japanese merchant has supplanted the British cloth to a considerable extent. Japanese salesmen during recent months have been visiting the local trade at regular intervals, and as a result of persistent endeavour about 70 per cent. of the piece-goods trade is now in the hands of the Japanese manufacturers.

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS IN CHINA.

The first half of 1917 was probably the longest period that political conditions in China remained reasonably normal since the revolution (writes Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U.S. Consul-General at Hankow). The trade of Hankow has had to combat the obstacles of the high exchange, which could not have been normal, and the increased freight rates, both of which contributed to make business extremely difficult during the entire period. There was a scarcity of bottoms, but this would hardly be considered as sufficient cause for the rapid increase of the freight rates between Shanghai and the Pacific coast. Cotton textiles and yarns have been in great demand since the end of February at increased prices, notwithstanding the rising rate of exchange, which should indicate a lowering of prices for imports. Yarns have been in especial demand for interior shipment, and the prices have gradually advanced, while prompt deliveries have been sought. The year will probably show that greater outputs and sales of Chinese-made cottons were made than during any previous year, and the trade in many articles has been good, notwithstanding the high rate of exchange. The exportation of many articles has exceeded that of any previous corresponding period. The first six months of 1917 showed the largest business in the history of Hankow. Prices were high, exchange was adverse, freight rates were very high, with inadequate bottoms available, but still the exports surpassed all expectations. Increased demand for cotton, and regulus, soy beans, bristles, China grass, cotton, egg products, gallinula, cowhides, ground oil, white peas, goatskins, vegetable tallow, and wool.

did he ask the reason of the shortage. Defendants only said that 33 bales were damaged, and nothing else.

Capt. Arthur said that he examined the gunny bags in the Kowloon Godown shipped per s.s. Teesta for the plaintiffs. He never offered them loose bags, but only those that they were willing to take. There were half-a-dozen consignments belonging to other persons shipped by the same ship. The loose bags could hardly be packed up for want of the iron bands.

H. Board, in charge of the import department of Messrs. Loxley & Co., said that when the Teesta arrived he received a letter from the godown that there were 30 bales short. It would take a week to sort the cargo out before the arrival of the ship. Thirty bales were given to the plaintiffs at a rebate of \$30, and he told them several times that six of the bales were missing, for which a claim was made against the ship. He learned that three bales were short shipped about a month before the last delivery. The plaintiffs were told a week after the examination of the bags in the godown that six bags were missing. The purchaser was at liberty to clear the goods, but by hit, during the period, after the arrival of the goods.

Further evidence was called by the defence to show that the loose gunny bags composing the 9 bales had been offered to the plaintiffs and refused by them. Mr. Bowley then objected that Mr. Mattingly had not pleaded his estoppel points, and should either have done so or disclosed them when he opened the case. Mr. Mattingly agreed and submitted the points to the Court on one day.

Mr. Bowley, addressing the Court, pointed out that the claim was in respect of 9 bales, 3 of which were admittedly short shipped and the remaining 6 of which were either damaged or destroyed en route. He submitted that various special conditions of the contract protected the defendants from liability in such events. He further submitted that the defendants were not estopped from relying upon these conditions because they had never made any clear and unambiguous statement to the plaintiffs that the 9 bales had arrived in proper condition.

Mr. Mattingly, in reply, dealt with the conditions one by one, urging that they did not bear the meanings placed upon them by Mr. Bowley. He argued that, even if they did, the defendants had led the plaintiffs to believe all the bales had arrived in proper condition, and accordingly the defendants were estopped from taking advantage of the special conditions.

Judgment was reserved.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN NAMOA APPEAL FOR RELIEF

The earthquake, which was felt so severely in Swatow on the 13th of February, wrought considerable damage throughout the whole district—damage for the repair of which subscriptions are being asked from the Chinese in such important centres as Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai and the Straits; but there is one locality for which we would solicit the generosity of the Foreign Community in Hongkong, and that is the walled city which gives its name to the Island of Namoa and the Namoa Straits.

We would base this appeal, on the one hand, upon the incontestable fact that this city has suffered more severely than any other place in the whole district; and, on the other hand, upon the interest which every foreigner must feel in a place which was so closely associated with the beginning of foreign trade with China. One can still see the remains of the foreign residences which were erected in the days when the East India Company's clippers lay in the Namoa Straits.

On Sunday, the 17th, a request from the chief Civil Magistrate reached the hospital connected with the English Presbyterian Mission, urging that a party might be sent immediately to the relief of the Island of Namoa. The situation there was reported to be distressful in the extreme, the number of casualties was estimated at a high figure, and the population were said to be starving. It was felt that this was an appeal which could not be disregarded, and consequently we set out on the following afternoon accompanied by a First Aid detachment of the 1st Swatow Company of the Boys' Brigade, two Chinese doctors, and a little band of assistants, as well as by representatives of the Swatow benevolent societies, supplying rice, coffins, mats, etc.

We arrived at the Island in the evening, and the scene of desolation was indescribable. It is no figure of speech but a statement of simple and literal fact to say that the City of Namoa is a complete ruin. Temples, shops and dwelling houses are reduced to heaps of shattered masonry. Here and there an archway which still remains standing merely serves to emphasise the wreckage around. The inhabitants are living in temporary erections of all kinds; many have only the shelter obtained by leaning a door against some portion of wall which still remains standing; others literally live in holes in the ground.

A makeshift was erected for us in the garden of what was once the Yamen, and there we established our "Hospital," consisting of dispensary, operating theatre, and one large ward—to which a woman's ward was subsequently added. As soon as the supplies were unpacked we divided into small parties and began a tour of the ruined city. It was an experience that one will not easily forget. Led by a guide who announced our arrival in a loud voice, we made our way along what once were busy and crowded streets, and at first hardly a human being was visible. Then, as the news spread, they began literally to crawl out to receive the necessary treatment. One cannot describe in any detail the extent and the nature of the injuries; but it may be said that more than 800 different patients were treated during the four days that we were there, 470 visits were paid to the homes of the injured, and 995 attendances by patients were recorded at the "Hospital." Head and leg wounds were especially frequent, while simple and compound fractures, as well as dislocations, were terribly common. Ten amputations were required and these were carried out under chloroform.

Most of us left the Island at the end of the week, the work being placed in the care of three fully-trained Chinese doctors, two of whom will remain there for a month at least.

The purpose of this brief statement of fact is to make an appeal on behalf of the unfortunate people of this City, many of whom are absolutely destitute. We met cases where not even a pair of shoes remained of the family possessions; in some cases one member only— in one case a two-months' old baby—remained of a whole family.

Rice has hitherto been provided by the benevolent societies in Swatow, but there is room for very much more relief. A considerable sum will be required if anything like adequate help is to be brought to those who have suffered so completely and so terribly.

We appeal with confidence to the foreign community for generous help in this very needy cause. Donations will be gratefully received by either of the undersigned, or by Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd., in Swatow or Hongkong.

G. DUNNAN WHITE, M.S. (Edin.)

(Swatow Mission Hospital).

A. GUTHRIE GAMBLE, M.A. (Oxon).

Capt. 1st Swatow Co. Boys' Brigade.

Swatow, 20th February, 1918.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.P.P. (RESERVE).

ANNIVERSARY. The subscription Dance and all Social functions arranged for Saturday next, March 2nd, in connection with the anniversary, are hereby cancelled. All subscriptions will be duly refunded.

INSPECTORS. The attention of all ranks is drawn to previous orders concerning H.E. the Governor's Inspection on Sunday next, March 3rd, at 4 p.m.

By Order,

A.S.P. (M.) and Adjutant.

Hongkong, February 27th, 1918.

"OUR DAY" IN HONGKONG. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND LORD LANSDOWNE.

We have received a copy of the following correspondence for publication:—

Government House, Hongkong, 7th November, 1917.

My Lord Marquess,—With reference to Sir Robert Hudson's letter of the 21st June, I have the honour to inform you that the celebration of "Our Day" in Hongkong led to a net sum of \$16,100 being realised, which has been remitted to the Joint Finance Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The gross receipts were \$114,206 and the expenditure \$3,791, leaving a balance of \$110,415.

From the 5th to the 12th October, the leading members of the Chinese Community organised a series of theatrical performances which produced a sum of \$21,207, and throughout the celebration the Chinese Community generally gave most valuable assistance in raising money.

In the absence of Lady May from the Colony two ladies, Mrs. Stedman and Mrs. Hay, organised the Rose Fund which bears Lady May's name, with the result that the large sum of \$31,987 was collected.

Two-fifths of the proceeds of a drawing of War Bonds yielded a sum of \$32,000. At a fete on the afternoon of "Our Day," His Majesty's gracious message, which I had received in the morning, was prominently displayed. The gate-money at this fete amounted to \$3,246, while a motor-car presented by a Portuguese firm realised a sum of \$5,000, and the contents of a shop generously presented by the Portuguese Community brought in a further sum of \$4,500.

In the evening at the Botanical Gardens a very successful entertainment was held at which new cinematograph films of scenes in the war were shown. This was repeated on the following evening, resulting in a total sum of \$13,333 being collected.

I enclose extract from the *Hongkong Daily Press* newspaper of the 19th October relating to the celebrations, and would draw special attention to the ambulance competition. The Hongkong Branch of the St. John Ambulance Brigade continues in a state of high efficiency under Mr. E. Ralphs, the District Superintendent.

An executive Committee of the War Charities Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., was responsible for all the arrangements in connection with "Our Day." The Honorary Secretary was Mr. L. N. Leefe, who worked most energetically to make the celebration a success, while the responsible post of Honorary Treasurer was again this year held by Mr. H. O. Sandford, to whom great credit is due for the manner in which he performed his heavy task—I have, etc. (Sgd.) F. H. Max, Governor, etc.

The Most Honourable Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., President of the British Red Cross Society,

83, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

1st January, 1918.

Sir,—I am desired by Lord Lansdowne to acknowledge with warm thanks your letter of November 7th, informing us of the splendid results achieved by the Executive Committee of the War Charities Committee in connection with the appeal for "Our Day" in Hongkong.

The result reflects immense credit upon all concerned, and Lord Lansdowne begs that you will be so good as to convey the grateful thanks of the Joint Societies to the Chairman of the Committee, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., the Hon. Secretary, Mr. L. N. Leefe, and the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. O. Sandford. We are well aware that it is to these gentlemen and to their Committee that so thorough an organisation was set up for bringing the needs of the Joint Societies to the notice of the people of Hongkong.

We have further to ask if you will also convey our thanks to Mrs. Stedman and Mrs. Hay for the manner in which they organised the Rose Fund, which, in turn, was so successful.

We have read with great interest extracts from the *Hongkong Daily Press*, and are much struck by the thoroughness and efficiency of the organisation which the accounts display.

We beg finally to ask that Your Excellency will receive our very sincere thanks for the interest which you yourself have so generously taken in promoting the success of the appeal—I have, etc.

(Sgd.) Rom. A. Hudson, (Chairman of the Finance Committee.) His Excellency Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., Hongkong.

THE RACE-COURSE
CATASTROPHE.VICTIMS ESTIMATED TO BE
NEARLY SIX HUNDRED.SCENES DURING THE IDENTIFICATION
OF BODIES.

AGONIZING DISTRESS.

Tuesday afternoon's catastrophe at Happy Valley will live long in the memory of those who witnessed it. Now that the full story of the tragic occurrence is known it has cast a gloom over the whole city. Everywhere signs of mourning are visible. At one fell stroke the pleasure-loving populace has been converted into a sorrowing one.

The scenes yesterday morning at Happy Valley beggar description. It was agonizing, heart-rending. Tears were to be seen coursing down the cheeks of many of the onlookers. The Police were busy the whole of Tuesday night clearing the debris and collecting the bodies, while a company of the Middlesex Regiment, with fixed bayonets, formed a cordon round the scene of the tragedy. All night long the vigil was kept and the gruesome work proceeded by the light of flares, etc.

Tram-cars and other vehicles were packed with people, who began visiting the scene at 7 a.m., while along the roads leading to Happy Valley flowed a constant stream of humanity. There were over twenty-five Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese of both sexes who remained at the Race Course the whole of Tuesday night and kept a ceaseless vigil over their dear departed. A soldier who was on duty informed our reporter that people kept on walking to and fro throughout the night, wringing their hands in despair, and every now and then running to where the bodies were gathered in order to take a glance at them.

Entering the road leading to Happy Valley a scene of indescribable distress met the view. Sounds of lamentation were heard in all directions, many of the afflicted calling out for those who are no more. Women, supported by their friends, were being removed in a half-fainting condition, while two or three Chinese women swooned and were attended to by some medical men who happened to be on the spot. Round the scene of the tragedy a mat-screens had been erected, shutting off the charred remains of the victims from the horrified gaze of the onlookers. The crowd was intense and the soldiers, under command of Lieut.-Col. John Ward, and the Police, under the Captain Superintendent, had their work cut out to keep it at bay. Everyone was eager to get a glimpse of the bodies, while many appealed pathetically to be allowed to see whether any of their friends were amongst the victims.

From 7 a.m. the work of identification was in progress. Hundreds of bereaved relatives and friends swarmed to the entrance to the enclosure, and were given admittance in batches of about fifty. As far as possible, the bodies were sorted into groups of Chinese, Portuguese, Indians, and it is stated, Europeans. The vast majority of the victims were Chinese, and included men, women and children. It is estimated that over thirty Portuguese, fifty Indians, and about six Europeans were also burnt to death. As a body was identified the name was entered into a book by the Police, and a piece of paper was pinned on to it. Now and again was heard the heart-rending cry of someone who had identified the beloved remains of wife, father, mother, brother, sister, child, or relation or friend. It was pathetic; it was unendurable; and one shuddered to think that but for the gallant and heroic work of rescue which was carried on, on Tuesday, over a thousand more might have met the same doom. In several cases the victims were identified by the clothes they were wearing at the time, or by some article of jewellery, which had survived the flames. But for this the identification of the bodies would have been impossible, as in nearly every case the skulls and bones were all that remained. It was stated that several bodies which had been buried underneath the debris escaped disfigurement to some extent. These were claimed by their relatives and removed for burial. All the Japanese, also, who were killed were taken away by their respective relatives or friends. Hundreds of coffins were brought in trucks and piled up near the entrance, and the bodies which had

already been identified were placed in them and taken away. Hundreds of people brought wreaths with them.

Some of those who missed somebody from their homes in Tuesday night visited the various hospitals in the city to find out whether the missing ones were in those institutions. Nearly all came back disappointed, and yesterday they hurried to Happy Valley and inspected the victims, but in a great many instances failed to recognise those whom they sought.

The dead can be safely estimated at nearly six hundred. In several instances, whole families have been lost.

All the people who have relatives missing have been instructed to communicate with the Wanchai Police Station and report a description of each person.

By 1 p.m. nearly 150 bodies had been identified and claimed by relatives, including fifteen Japanese and some Portuguese. At about 4.30 p.m. all the bodies had been removed for interment, either by relatives or friends or by the Government.

It is stated that well over 150 have been detained in the various hospitals. Fifty have entered the Government Civil Hospital, there are nearly thirty in the Tung Wah Hospital; and there are several more in various private hospitals. Thirteen injured who were admitted to the Naval Hospital on Tuesday afternoon were transferred to the Tung Wah Hospital yesterday afternoon, owing to the paucity of attendants at that institution. Nearly all the cases are serious ones, and in some there are but slight chances of recovery.

With regard to the foreign residents in Hospital, we are glad to be able to inform our readers that Mr. J. Blake, who was at first thought to be in serious danger, is only suffering from shock and bruises. The many Portuguese who were admitted, are mainly bruised or lacerated, though there are a few cases of burns among them.

It is stated that some visitors from Macao, who had specially come over for the races, perished in the flames.

Several packs of crackers were fired by Chinese at Happy Valley on Tuesday night and yesterday morning, with the idea, it is stated, of driving away the evil spirits, who are supposed to be haunting the Race Course.

It is now stated that the first signs of the collapse were not noticed in the D.A.J.A. booth, but at some booth further up. Those who were in the top storey of the D.A.J.A. booth managed to save their lives.

LIST OF FOREIGN CASUALTIES.

Amongst those of the foreign community definitely known to have either perished in the flames or to be missing are:—

Mr. F. Seto, employed at Holt's wharf—recognised among the dead.

Mr. Peter Gandell, an American subject, in the employment of the Hongkong Gas Company—known to be dead.

Mr. Edward Pereira, of the Mercantile Bank, known to be dead. There are also two of the Chinese staff of this Bank—missing.

Mr. David Marshall, of the Kowloon Dock Company—missing.

Mr. A. Ritchie, of the firm of Messrs. Ramsay & Company, recognised among the dead. It is stated that this gentleman was pinned under some counters in the Colonial stand.

Mr. B. Xavier, manager of the Hongkong Printing Press—missing.

Miss Doria Xavier, niece of Mr. L. Xavier—dead.

A young step-son of Mr. Conner, of the Public Works Department—dead.

Mr. J. L. M. Rozario, manager of Messrs. Connell Brothers; Mrs. Rozario and son, the Misses Ribeiro (3) sisters-in-law. It is stated that practically the whole household has disappeared, including the Chinese servants. Mr. Rozario was a member of the Police Reserve, and was a prominent member of the Portuguese community.

Mr. J. J. Coelho, manager of Messrs. Geddes & Co., printer—dead.

Mr. J. D. Barros, interpreter to the American Consulate—missing. This gentleman was running a sweepstake in the Colonial stand.

Mr. Rodriguez, a student of St. Joseph's College—missing.

Mr. Aureliano Jorge, a solicitor of Macao—dead.

Mr. Rago, a Japanese gentleman—dead.

Tom Ahmet, the sixteen-year-old son of Mr. A. H. Ahmet, of Canton, and a student at the Diocesan School—dead.

Among the Chinese victims are four staffs of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and Mr. Fung Lok Yuen.

(Continued at Foot of next Column.)

RACE MEETING ABANDONED

At a meeting of the Stewards of the Jockey Club, held yesterday at noon, it was decided to abandon the Race Meeting, as will be seen from the following correspondence:—

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong Jockey Club, Hongkong.

27th February, 1918.

SIR,—I am directed to forward to you the following correspondence between the Owners of ponies entered at this present Race Meeting and the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club.—I beg to remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,
T. F. HOUGH,

(Clerk of the Course, Hongkong Jockey Club.)

Hongkong, 27th February, 1918.

To T. F. HOUGH Esq.,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong Jockey Club.

DEAR SIR,—In view of the disaster to the Chinese stands having proved more serious than was at first anticipated and the loss of life much greater than was reported to the Stewards when they decided to continue the meeting, we, as owners, ask that the matter be reconsidered.

In the event of the Stewards deciding to abandon the Meeting, we the undersigned hereby undertake to absolve the Club from any claim as far as we are personally concerned.—We are, dear sir, Yours faithfully,

JOHN JOHNSTONE,
ELLIS KADONIE,
M. GALLUZZI, (G. & G.)
R. M. DYER,
H. BIRKETT,
H. A. SMITH,
DR. JORDAN,
J. H. CONGDON,
J. MACDONALD,
J. GIBB,
T. JOHNSON,
W. LOGAN,
B. BASTO,
ERIC MOLLE,
A. M. L. SOARES,
H. B. L. DOWLING,
For Mr. BARADY—H. T. BARON,
DR. FORSYTH,
For WATSON, MESS. R. E. SEDGWICK,
For BETH ROSS & SWICK, R. E. SEDGWICK,
F. MANTLAND,
F. H. THOMAS,
CHRIS. BESWICK,
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
DE JOURNAL,
F. W. SUTTERLEE,
For "MR. DAVENPORT,"
H. P. WHITE & N. J. STARR,
G. C. MOXON,
D. F. HOUGH,
C. F. CHATER,
HENRY HUMPHREYS.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1918.

To JOHN JOHNSTONE, Esq.,
and others, (members of the Hongkong Jockey Club.)

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of this morning, I am instructed to say that since the owners are willing to relieve the Club of the obligation which exists to run the remaining races in the authorized programme, the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club are taking steps to at once abandon the remainder of the meeting.—I beg to remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
T. F. HOUGH,

(Clerk of the Course, Hongkong Jockey Club.)

Mr. Ho Cheung Yau, of the Hongkong Gas Company—killed.

Mr. A. W. W. proprietor of the Kowloon Dairy—dead.

Mrs. Choy Chan, a wealthy Chinese lady—dead.

The Filipino violinist of the Victoria cinematograph and his wife—missing.

Mr. Si Tu, clerk of Messrs. Goddard & Douglas—dead.

H. E. the Governor has written to the Portuguese Consul expressing the deep regret with which he learned that many Portuguese had lost their lives or been severely injured in the disaster, and the Colonial Secretary called personally at the Consulate to express his sympathy with the Portuguese Community.

The body of Mr. A. H. W. was identified by his children yesterday and after the No. 40 had been attached, it was set apart for burial by them. All the arrangements were made for the funeral to take place at Happy Valley at 6 p.m., and at the appointed time there was a large gathering of relatives and friends at the Monument. It transpired subsequently, however, that owing to some unfortunate mistake the identification number had been lost with the result that the body had been buried with several others behind the French Convent at Causeway Bay.

SEISITH AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

A special service was held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, yesterday evening at 8 o'clock, to render thanks to God for having spared so many lives in the terrible calamity which befell on Tuesday. There was a large congregation. The Rev. Fr. Baggio officiated, and Bishop Pozzani was also present. The Blessed Sacrament was exposed during the Te Deum. The service concluded with the Holy Benediction.

A special Requiem Service will be held on Sunday for the repose of the souls of the victims of the disaster.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT
ITS SPREAD.

The disease Cerebro Spinal Fever is due to a germ which lives in the mucous membrane of the naso-pharynx—that is, the passage connecting the nose and throat. The principal authorities are agreed that the spread of infection is due to floating droplets of infected nasopharyngeal secretion from the "carrier," i.e., a person who may be otherwise quite healthy and yet be able to convey infection to others by coughing, sneezing, spitting, etc. The immediate surroundings of a "carrier" as regards bad ventilation or overcrowding influence the extent to which he or she may spread infection. It, therefore, follows that each person should be careful not to put himself unnecessarily in such a position as might render him liable to infection from "carriers," and should avoid anything in the nature of a crowd, whether indoors or outdoors.

The special measures which are being adopted by the Sanitary Board to try and combat the spread of the epidemic are as follows:—

(1.)—Disinfection of infected premises and clothing.

(2.)—All inmates of infected premises and known contacts of infectious cases are looked upon as possible "carriers" and subjected to treatment for 5 to 10 minutes daily for 5 days, by inhalation of atomized zinc sulphate obtained from steam atomizers containing one per cent. solution of zinc sulphate. This is carried out by Inspectors in all infected houses.

(3.)—For the purpose of treating those of the general public who may have been in accidental contact with infected cases, or "carriers," atomizers are to be installed in the following places:—

(a.)—For Europeans.

(i.)—Supreme Court.

(ii.)—No. 6 Police Station Peak.

(iii.)—Disinfecting Station, Yau-mati, Kowloon.

(b.)—For Chinese.

(i.)—One in each Chinese Public Dispensary in Hongkong and Kowloon (8 in all).

(ii.)—One at "The Homestead," Peak.

It is not considered necessary that persons who have no reason to believe themselves to have been in contact with a case of Cerebro Spinal Fever should undergo this treatment.

Measures have also been undertaken with a view to diminishing the possibilities of accidental infection and those are as follows:—

(1.)—Washing of streets.

(2.)—Enlisting the assistance of the Anti-Spitting and District Watchmen's Societies in making known to the public the dangers of expectoration, and considering the possibility of the provision of cuspidors in the public streets.

(3.)—Enlisting the assistance of the Police to prevent the throwing out of verandah windows of all kinds of household dirt and refuse.

As regards the closing of schools, places of amusement or crowded gatherings for any purpose the Committee of the Sanitary Board formed at the request of His Excellency the Governor has decided that it is not desirable to recommend any action at the present time.

JAPANESE FLOUR IN SOUTH ASIA.

It is a rather peculiar turn of trade (says Mr. George E. Anderson, U.S. Consul-General in Hongkong) that, with American flour all but out of the Hongkong market and South Asia field generally, consumers in this part of the world should find themselves depending upon Japan, a country that, up to the beginning of the war in Europe, was a very heavy importer of wheat and flour. As has been indicated in previous reports from this Consulate General, Japan, during the latter part of 1916, commenced to come into the flour market of Hongkong and its tributary territory in increasing strength. Japanese flour, made from Manchurian wheat, has controlled the flour market of Hongkong for several months, and still continues to constitute the major portion of flour arrivals in this port. According to Japanese newspapers this state of things is to continue indefinitely, except that instead of Manchurian wheat, the Japanese millers are to use Japanese-grown grain. Commerce and industry indicate that Japan had shipped into the Hongkong field this year (1917) up to September 1st a total of 137,000 bags of flour. Considerable quantities of Japanese flour are pouring through Hongkong on their way to Great Britain, while Japanese flour also has invaded the Philippines. In addition to this Japan has shipped large quantities of flour direct to ports in South China that formerly drew most of their supplies of flour (mainly American) from Hongkong.

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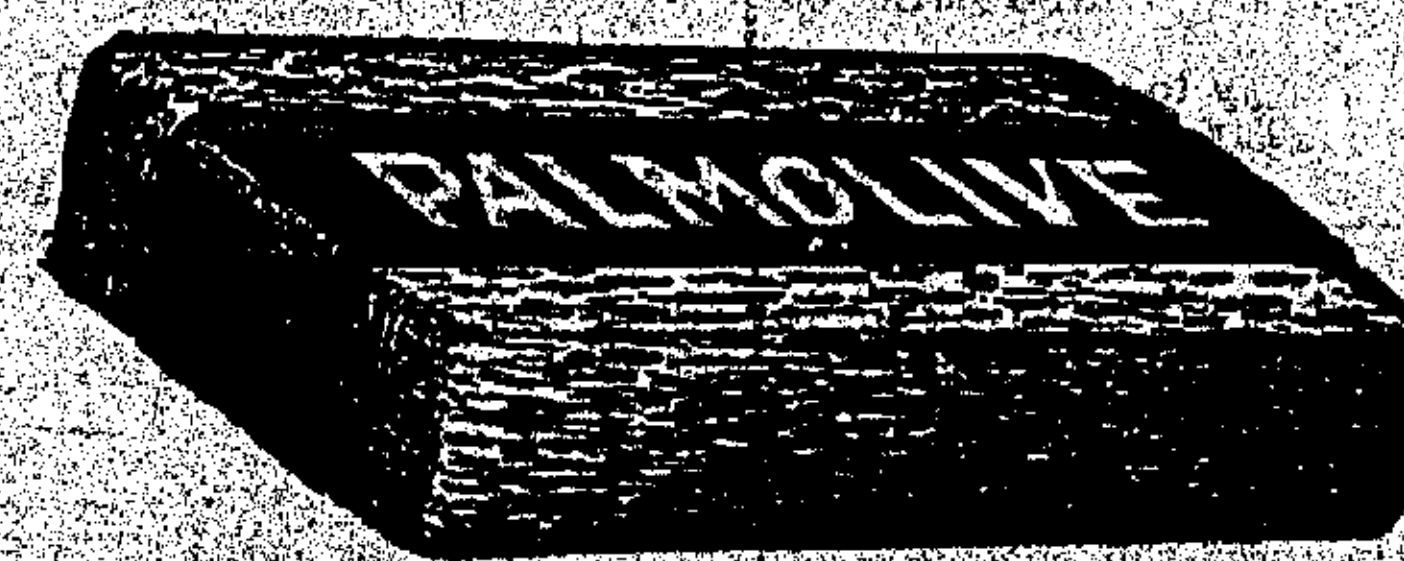
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GUIDE.

DECKHART Building, Raffles Place
Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS
of the STRAITS MERCHANTS' SERVICE
Guide. These publications are received, new
Members are enrolled and all Members are
renewed as visitors during their stay
in port.

(21)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the remainder of the 1918 RACE MEETING IS ABANDONED.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1918. [1708]

HONGKONG HOTEL.
RACE WEEK.

THE DANCES advertised for the week are CANCELLED in view of the Sad Catastrophe at Happy Valley.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
[1704]

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES."

REHEARSALS for the BALLET will be RESUMED TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), 1st March, and those who have already signified their desire to assist are requested to attend regularly on FRIDAYS and TUESDAYS at 6.15 P.M. at the THEATRE ROYAL.
There are vacancies for more Dancers, and Aspirants should apply on the above days at the Theatre.
[1708]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

LADIES' SECTION.

WOODHOUSE CUP.

THE dates for the play off of the 2nd and following rounds of the Competition for the above Cup have been extended one week.
[1708]

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL, KOWLOON.

SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on March 13th, at 9 A.M. Boarders return March 11th. An Assistant Mistress is required for the above. Apply to—
THE HEADMISTRESS.
[1707]

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL & ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL Duties will be RESUMED on 1st March.
For Terms, etc., apply to—
THE HEADMASTER.
[1698]

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHAN CHUNG Po having voluntarily resigned from the position of Comptroller to this Company as from 28th inst., we have appointed Mr. KWOK HIN WANG to be Comptroller in his place for our Hongkong and Canton Offices.
JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
Acting Local Manager.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1918. [1688]

NOTICE.

PEAK HOTEL.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. P. O. PRUSSEN's connection with the PEAK HOTEL, as manager, ceases as from the 28th inst.
It is desired to balance the accounts of the Hotel as from that date. All persons to or from whom monies are due are therefore requested to send in their claims or pay the sums due from them forthwith.
A. FINDLAY SMITH,
Proprietor,
Peak Hotel.
[1682]

NOTICE.

THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

HAVING been appointed MARINE AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.
UNION TRADING CO.,
Agents.
Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1918. [1672]

ORCHIDS, PLANTS, & SEEDS.

Nurserymen desirous of shipping the above-mentioned to this country are cordially invited to apply with particulars to—
SHOZABUO WADA,
83, Tennjo-mura, Higashinagaru,
OSAKA-FU, JAPAN.
[1683]

WANTED.

A T the PEAK, for a little girl of 24 years resident EUROPEAN NURSE.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1686]

WANTED.

A N ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., Wanchai.
Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.,
St. George's Buildings.
[1683]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, No. 6, Connaught Road, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 28th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Manager for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditor.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, 1918, until THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1918. [1688]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 1st March, 1918, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1917, with the Report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd February to 1st March, 1918, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1918. [1680]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Year ending 31st December, 1917, at the rate of Two Pounds Three Shillings Sterling, together with a Bonus of One Pound Sterling per Share, is payable on and after MONDAY, the 25th day of February, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13rd February, 1918. [1685]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 28th day of February, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Causeway Bay in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of the LANDS and MINES, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of the Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents.	Area, in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rent.	Other Particulars.
1	At the corner of the intersection of the Causeway Bay Road and the Causeway Bay Road.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
2	At the corner of the intersection of the Causeway Bay Road and the Causeway Bay Road.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
3	At the corner of the intersection of the Causeway Bay Road and the Causeway Bay Road.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
4	At the corner of the intersection of the Causeway Bay Road and the Causeway Bay Road.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
5	At the corner of the intersection of the Causeway Bay Road and the Causeway Bay Road.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
6	At the corner of the intersection of the Causeway Bay Road and the Causeway Bay Road.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
7	At the corner of the intersection of the Causeway Bay Road and the Causeway Bay Road.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
8	At the corner of the intersection of the Causeway Bay Road and the Causeway Bay Road.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
9	At the corner of the intersection of the Causeway Bay Road and the Causeway Bay Road.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
10	At the corner of the intersection of the Causeway Bay Road and the Causeway Bay Road.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
44, Connaught Road Central.
[1609]

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings.
HOUSES on Shaukei Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[168]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-BEDROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1688]

WANTED.

TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. First floor preferred.
Apply to—
TONG KEE & Co.,
18, Queen's Road Central.
[1697]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

NETHERLAND AND ROTTERDAM LLOYD—ROYAL MAIL LINES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "GOETTER" having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Noon the 2nd Mar. will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 5th Mar. or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, Agents.
Insurance whatsoever has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA JAPAN LUN, Agents.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1918. [1691]

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE.

THE Steamship "LUISE NIELSEN" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 4th Mar. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 4th Mar. at 10 A.M.
Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1918. [1693]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "SANTIA" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by 4th Mar. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 2nd Mar. at 10 A.M.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatsoever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1918. [1694]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR" FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godown Co., Ltd., and delivery must be taken therefrom.
Consignees are hereby notified that General Average has been declared and before delivery of Cargo can be given they must sign General Average Bond, furnish completed valuation statements and pay a General Average contribution of 1 per cent. of the invoice value of the Goods.
Consignees of Cargo are also notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Import and Export, Hongkong.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 4th March, at 10 A.M.
All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after TUESDAY, 5th March, will be subject to landing and storage.
No Fire Insurance, whatever will be effected.
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading immediately for countersignature.
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
J. ORAM, SHEPARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1918. [168]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, from 1st January, 1917, to 27th Feb. 1918.
With Index, Price 2/6.
On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND

PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF

INFECTIOUS AND

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

TELEPHONE 616.

[12]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C. C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 28th FEBRUARY, 1918

THE APPALLING DISASTER AT HAPPY VALLEY.

In deciding to abandon the Race meeting at Happy Valley the Stewards of the Jockey Club have taken a course which will be approved by the whole community. To have completed the programme so tragically interrupted by the appalling disaster that happened on Tuesday afternoon would have appeared an act of callousness and been strongly condemned by public opinion. It is only just to the stewards of the Jockey Club to point out that when they announced their intention of completing the events the full extent of the catastrophe—which is now estimated to have claimed nearly six hundred victims—had not been ascertained, and they were naturally anxious to fulfil the obligations into which they had entered. It is to the credit of the owners who had entered ponies that—at the suggestion, we believe, of Sir ELLIS KADONIS—they promptly removed the chief difficulty by offering to renounce all claims that they might have upon the Jockey Club. As soon as this offer was communicated to the Stewards they speedily reversed their original decision, although, of course, they were confronted with many other complicated matters which will require the expenditure of much time and the exercise of much goodwill to adjust. We trust that a searching public inquiry will be conducted, without delay, into the causes of this terrible disaster which has levied such a heavy toll upon human life and plunged the Colony into gloom. In England a Coroner's inquest would be opened at once, but in Hongkong there is a tendency to wait for a long time after the occurrence. A report has gained wide currency that the supporters of some of the matchless were partly seen through at night by thieves with the object of causing an accident, so that they might take advantage of the resulting panic to enrich themselves. This is probably a figment of the imagination traceable to an abiding faith in the

stability of the structures which the Chinese are able to erect with bamboo and rattan. In any case, the destruction wrought by the fire will probably render it impossible to test the truth of this story. It is stated, however, that the matchless were by no means full at the time of their collapse, and, therefore, the suggestion that the accident may have been due to an unexpected strain on one side of the structures through a sudden movement of the occupants in that direction cannot be regarded as a satisfactory explanation, unless the supports were not properly braced—an incredible omission, when, as in this case, the foundations merely rest on the ground instead of being imbedded in it. The public will demand to know whether these sheds are built under Government supervision, and whether they are examined and passed as safe before occupation. Formerly, we believe, the Government refused to grant permits for a matchless of more than one story high at the Races. If this be the fact, when was the change made, and why? Again, in view of the probability that the fire was caused by the overturning of a stove, it seems pertinent to ask whether the permit granted by the Government allows kitchens and fires in these highly inflammable structures. If so, are members of the Fire Brigade on duty, with their appliances, at the meeting as required by the Government in the case of a performance at the City Hall? These questions appear to us to call for an answer, not merely in order that responsibility for the present calamity may be fixed, but also that the necessary regulations may be framed to guard, as far as is humanly possible, against such a grievous disaster in the future.

The name of Lieut. L. A. Harris, son of Mr. A. H. Harris, appears in the London Gazette of December 17th as the recipient of a Military Cross.

A telegram has been received from the San Francisco office of the China Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., advising that the s.s. "China," voyage 12 Home, arrived at that port on February 22nd, according to schedule.

The Hon. Secretary of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club wishes to advise members that the majority of private Golf Clubs in lookers at the Club House, Happy Valley, were removed from the building before it was destroyed by fire. Notice will be given when members may inspect and take up their clubs.

The meeting of American residents and others interested in the formation of a chapter of the American Red Cross, which had been arranged to take place this morning, has been postponed until eleven o'clock to-morrow morning, on account of the inability of Mr. F. N. Doubleday, of New York, to be present at the time first appointed.

Some idea of "the fortune of war" may be gathered from the following:—

A son of Mr. T. Thompson, of the Diocesan Boys' School, graduated from the Royal Military College, Duntroon, Australia, in June, 1915, and was gazetted as a Lieutenant in R.A.F.A. He is now Major R. M. Thompson, D.S.O., M.C. From Egypt he went with the First Australian Divisional Artillery to France. He has been two years in the front line, and, besides winning the D.S.O. and M.C., has been twice mentioned in despatches, and three times wounded, the last time severely. Major Thompson is only 22 years of age. It is surely a strenuous life at the theatre of war!

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

There was a large crowd of children present at the first matinee performance given by Harmston's Circus yesterday. A programme which was specially suitable for the young folk was provided and the continuous peal of laughter proved that all present thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The clowns were always sure of a hearty welcome and the acrobatic performance of Baby Martinez, of the Martinez troupe, were also highly popular. At last evening's performance there was another "full house."

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

THE PREMIERSHIP.

PEKING, February 26th.
Yang Shih-chi declines the Premier ship.

GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF CHINA.

Feng Keng-kuang has been appointed Governor of the Bank of China.

FENG YU-HSIANG DEGRADED.

Brigadier Commander Feng Yu-hsiang has been dismissed by Mandate for violating military discipline and referred to Tsao Kun for punishment.

CHINA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Regulations for the War Participation Bureau have been promulgated, which means that Tuan Chi-jui will organise new Divisions from regular troops to be trained for Europe.

WAR CREDITS IN U.S.A.

Information from Washington states that President Wilson will submit to Congress proposals for granting war credits to China—probably thirty to fifty million gold.

PREPARING FOR DEVELOPMENTS IN MANCHURIA.

Developments in Mongolia and Siberia have prompted the Tachuns of the three Eastern Provinces to reach a mutual understanding whereby they will take concerted action in the event of fresh developments.

THE PLAGUE.

In the Yangtze district there have been no deaths, but at Kengchen in three days there have been over a hundred. Assistance from the Army Medical Corps has been requisitioned for plague work at Kweihuang. There are no further cases at Peking or at Pengpu.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Martial law has been declared at Anhui and also at Hei Lung-chiang. Fighting is reported at Tungchung. The Kuangsi troops have been defeated with heavy losses.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HANG SAN PO"]

CANTON, February 27th.

MURDER OF THE ADMIRAL.

Admiral Ching Pih-kwong was shot last evening. Some miscreant fired at him when he was on his way from Dutch Ferry to attend a supper party. Two shots entered the Admiral's chest. His condition was at once seen to be critical, and he succumbed in a few hours. The assassin escaped and a large reward is offered for his capture. A modern revolver was picked up at the spot where the outrage was committed.

GUNBOAT RECAPTURED.

The gunboat Kwong Yuen, which was captured by Lung's troops, is reported to have been recaptured by the Canton gunboat Ting-On when she was patrolling the Keung Kong waters.

THE KWANGSI CIVIL GOVERNOR.

We are informed that the Kwangsi Civil Governor, Li Ching-sing, who was reported to have disappeared, has returned and taken up his post as usual. SITUATION OF YOUNG CHUEN. It is reported that General Lung's troops are taking steps to attack the Young Chuen district in Young Kong. We learn that over 3,000 of Lung's troops have approached the Young Chuen boundaries.

THE PROPOSED DIVORCE LAW REFORM.

The amusing suggestion that the attempt to secure divorce law reform arises from the desire of a number of rich men to get rid of their wives, would have stirred Meredith. Thirteen years ago he was the leading advocate of marriage reform. His idea was "trial marriages," which might be dissolved, if unsatisfactory, at the end of ten years. The plan has since been advocated by leading women in America and Russia. But these reformers were not as great innovators as they imagined. They had forgotten, or did not know, of Scotland's ancient custom of "handfasting." The marriage laws of Scotland still embrace complexities of Englishmen, but handfasting was an institution as clear as daylight. Young people came together at fairs and, if unmarried, chose each a partner. Each couple dwelt together as man and wife until the following year's fair. Then, if both were content, the handfasting was renewed for life. But if either disented, the engagement was void, and the pair were at liberty to choose again, with the proviso that the inconsistent one was to take charge of the offspring of the year of probation.

THE WAR.

COUNT HERTLING ON THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

THE QUESTION OF ALSACE-LORRAINE AND BELGIUM.

FRENCH ARMY PREPARED FOR GERMAN ONSLAUGHTS.

FORTHCOMING ENEMY OFFENSIVE ON ITALIAN FRONT.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS BELGIUM.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE BY NEGOTIATION.

AMSTERDAM, February 27th. Count Hertling in the Reichstag, referring to the speech of Mr. Runciman, said if the latter meant that peace would be brought nearer if belligerent representatives met in conference to discuss individual questions he agreed, especially as regards Belgium.

Count Hertling continued: "As repeatedly retaining Belgium, but we must be safeguarded from the danger of a country, with which we desire to live in peace and friendship after the war becoming a jumping-off ground of enemy machinations. If, therefore, the proposal came from the opposing side at the instance of the Government at home, we should not be antagonistic, even though the preliminary discussion might not be binding. Peace is now cast near the world, and neutrals especially are asking if the gate is thus opened for a general peace, not Great Britain, France, and Italy still seem to be completely unwilling to listen to the voice of reason and humanity."

"The *Entente*, from the beginning, pursued aims of conquest. It is fighting for the delivery of Alsace-Lorraine to France. I have nothing to add to what I have formerly said, namely, it is no Alsace-Lorraine question in the international sense. The world is longing for peace, but the enemy governments are again inflaming the war passion. Other voices, however, have been heard in England and it is to be hoped that they will multiply."

GERMANY'S "VOICE OF REASON AND HUMANITY."

"The world stands before the final decision. Either of the enemies must decide to conclude peace—they know on what conditions we are ready to begin discussion—or they must continue their insanity by their criminal war of conquest. Our people will hold out further, but the blood of the fallen, the agonies of the mutilated and the distress and suffering of the peoples will fall upon the heads of those who insistently refuse to listen to the voice of reason and humanity." (Cheers).

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE.

Count Hertling admitted that President Wilson's message was a small step towards a rapprochement. He agreed with the four principles enunciated by President Wilson as the basis of a general peace discussion with the reservation that these principles must be universally recognized. This goal had not as yet been reached. When President Wilson said the German Chancellor was speaking to the tribunal of the world he must decline this tribunal as prejudiced and would gladly welcome and co-operate with an impartial court of arbitration. Unfortunately there was no trace of similar sentiments on the part of the leading *Entente* Powers and Great Britain's war aims were still impracticable. They wished to impose upon the world a peace according to Great Britain's good pleasure. Great Britain spoke of the peoples' right of self-determination, but did not think of applying the principle to Ireland, Egypt and India.

"A DEFENSIVE WAR."

Count Hertling re-stated that Germany was waging a defensive war and contended that operations in the East were reconcilable with that aim which was to secure the fruits of peace with Ukraine. Germany did not intend to establish herself, for example, in Estonia and Livonia. The chief point was to create organizations for self-determination and self-administration in Courland and Lithuania. Military action, however, had produced success, far exceeding the original aim.

ROMANIA AND POLAND.

The guiding principle with regard to Roumania will be the imperative desire to convert into friends states with which, on the basis of success of German arms, Germany now concludes peace. The constitutional problem in Poland, in a narrower sense, was still in a stage of exhaustive discussion between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Poland, and he hoped that the great unrest of Poland, due to the Ukraine peace treaty, would disappear by compromise and a spirit of goodwill.

In the settlement of the frontier question, Germany was only demanding what militarily was indispensable.

MR. RUNCIMAN'S SPEECH.

The speech of Mr. Runciman mentioned by Count Hertling was made in the House of Commons on the 15th instant. Mr. Runciman said the greatest contribution to peace will be the opportunity to exchange views by representatives of belligerent countries.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

ALLIED DIPLOMATS AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, February 26th. A telegram from Petrograd says the American, Japanese, Chinese, Siamese and Brazilian diplomats have departed to the interior of Russia, probably to go to Volhynia, and are awaiting developments.

The British and French Embassies will remain till the last moment.

FOR THE DEFENCE OF PETROGRAD.

Petrograd, February 26th. In consequence of the German entry of Pskov, otherwise known as Plekhan, the Bolsheviks have issued a midnight call to the people to secure implements to dig trenches for the defence of the capital. The greatest activity prevails.

PROCLAMATION BY RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

Petrograd, February 26th. The Government has issued a proclamation declaring that, despite the acceptance of the German terms, the imperialist assassins continue their monstrous advance in the interior of Russia. The Damned minions of William and the German Kaledins, together with the White Guards, are shooting the members of the Soviets and reconstituting the power of the landlords and capitalists. If you workers, soldiers and peasants wish to retain the power, you must fight the hordes seeking to devour you."

EARLIER CABLES.

THE EMBASSIES IN PETROGRAD.

LONDON, February 25th. The Allied members of their Embassies are leaving Petrograd.

A BOLSHIEVIST CLAIM.

Petrograd, February 25th. The Bolsheviks claim that the Soviet forces have captured Moscow.

POOR HARVEST IN UKRAINE.

Zurich, February 25th. Dr. Landtag, the Bavarian Minister of the Interior, stated that there was no great hope that the Ukrainian harvest would result of increased rations.

MERE CAMOUFLAGE.

LONDON, February 25th. It is becoming evident that M. Lenin's policy was to accept the most humiliating terms imaginable in order to prevent any cost the Germans from marching to Petrograd and overthrowing the Bolshevik rule.

Some telegrams from Petrograd speak of the Bolsheviks collecting forces to resist the invaders but this is mere camouflage, if the forces assembling are only to carry out the behests of the Bolsheviks who care only to uphold the Revolution and nothing for the country.

PETROGRAD, February 24th.

The Bolshevik authorities are trying to avert a popular outbreak against them as a result of the German advance by issuing statements declaring that the advance is merely a question of raids by German foraging parties and by tales of the shooting of German soldiers who refused to march. Simultaneously they declare that bourgeois agents and scribblers are impatiently awaiting the arrival of the Germans to abolish the Soviet authority. Such bourgeois must be compelled to work at defiance.

At a meeting of the Soviet Parliament, M. Sverdlov, chairman, drew attention to the demonstrations in the Nevsky Prospect against the Government, and said that members of the Soviet Executive must be armed in self-defence.

"RUSSIA'S POSITION HOPELESS."

PETROGRAD, February 25th. At a sitting of the Executive of the Soviet in the Tauride Palace, at which the German peace terms were accepted, M. Lenin, in urging their acceptance, said: "Russia's position was hopeless. This peace must be accepted as a respite, enabling a preparation for a decisive resistance to the bourgeoisie and imperialism. The proletarians of the whole world will come to our aid, then we shall renew the fight."

M. Martoff, leader of the Internationalists, contended that the proposed peace meant evil to the Russian Revolution and to the power of the Soviets.

ARMY REFUSES TO FIGHT.

PARIS, February 24th. M. Lenin says that the army absolutely refuses to fight and that he will not remain in the Government a moment if the "policy of phrases" obtains the upper hand.

Count Czernin has sent a wireless message to M. Trotsky stating that Austria, in concert with her allies, is ready to conclude peace negotiations with Russia.

GERMANO-RUSSO PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

GERMANY SILENT TO RUSSIAN INQUIRIES.

LONDON, February 26th. A wireless Russian official report states:—Mr. Lenin and Trotsky, in complaining of the continuance of hostilities, have inquired whether Germany intends to reply to Russia's proposed content to sign the proposed conditions of peace and to General Krylenko's inquiry whether armistice does not automatically follow the acceptance of such conditions.

DELEGATES TO BRESTLITOVSK.

AMSTERDAM, February 25th. A Berlin message says Count Hertling informed the Reichstag that Delegates have gone to Brestlitovsk. Although a dispute about the details was possible, peace must ensue very shortly.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Austro-Hungarian Delegates have gone to Brestlitovsk.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRO-GERMAN PRESS VIEWS.

AMSTERDAM, February 25th. The Vienna *Arbeiter Zeitung* says that a separate peace with Russia can only make a general peace more remote because, America, Great Britain and France will fight to the bitter end.

The journal declares that Austria needs general peace, hence she does not rejoice at Germany's pyrrhic victory over Russia.

The *Leipziger Volkszeitung* says that the Russian Government's latest rapid move has upset the carefully prepared game of the German Government, which does not want peace.

The Socialist, Herr Cohn, speaking in the Reichstag on Friday, denied that the people of the Baltic Provinces were longing for Germany. He emphatically declared that a general peace was not any nearer.

The *Stuttgarter Tagblatt*, commenting upon the anti-German speeches in the Austrian Parliament, recalls the terrible sufferings of the German soldiers in the defence of Austria, and says that such speeches severely try the sympathy of the German nation for the Austro-German Alliance.

RENEWAL OF ARMISTICE ASKED FOR.

PETROGRAD, February 25th. General Krylenko has telegraphed to the German General Staff requesting renewal of the armistice in view of Russia's acceptance of the peace terms.

FRENCH VIEWS OF THE GERMAN PEACE.

PARIS, February 25th. The Press regards the German terms to Russia humiliating and draconian. The *Excelsior* says that history offers no example of more complete or more servile compliance than the Bolsheviks agreeing to renounce their own propaganda.

The *Echo de Paris* states Japan's hour is approaching. She alone can check the German penetration. She is anxious to intervene and is only awaiting the signal.

THE GERMAN EFFECT OF THE PEACE TERMS.

LONDON, February 25th. While many of the details of the Russo-German terms are not yet clear, the general effect is that Finland, Estonia, Poland, Courland, Lithuania and Ukraine are at Germany's disposal.

Newspaper comment chiefly emphasises the moral that against Prussian resistance is not only utterly futile but in the last degree ruinous.

The *Manchester Guardian* states it does not think the terms could be harder and is of the opinion that the reason Germany did not ask for the fleet to be handed over was that she feared its destruction, and hopes to secure it otherwise.

The *Westminster Gazette* points out the gap between Allied Labour and the Russian war aims and says that the German terms to Russia are unparalleled for callousness and cynicism.

The *Vorwarts* frankly admits that when the Bolsheviks broke up the army they greatly helped German imperialism.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN ADVANCE IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, February 26th. A wireless German official report states:—For four days, after crossing the Moon Sound, our troops have been marching on Riga. We captured the fortress after a battle.

Flags were hung out in many towns of Livonia, when we entered. Many inhabitants, arrested by the Russians, were liberated.

A violent battle preceded the capture of Pskov. General Linsingen stormed and carried Kolenkovitz and the railway station. Upwards of three hundred kilometres were covered in a few days on foot, despite great strain and hardship.

We are co-operating with the Ukrainians and cleared a great part of the country of looting gangs. We recently on the Eastern Front took three Divisional Staff officers, 180 officers, and 3,078 men as prisoners.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF REVAL.

LONDON, February 25th. A wireless German official report states:—We occupied Reval after a battle, and we also occupied Plekhan, southward of Lake Pripus.

A German official message states:—We occupied Pernau where an Estonian battalion placed itself under German command.

We occupied Borpat, taking 3,000 prisoners and capturing hundreds of automobiles.

We reached Jönköping. A flying detachment, which occupied Dorpat, covered 180 miles in five and a half days.

The whole staff of the Russian special army at Rönne fell into our hands. The Commander in Chief fled.

We have established contact with the Ukrainian troops at Jönköping.

LONDON, February 25th. A German official message states:—We occupied Reval after a battle and also Plekhan, to the south of Lake Pripus.

BULGARIA AND ROMANIA.

ROMANIAN MINISTER TO BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 25th. Reuter is informed that M. Nicolas Misiu, the Roumanian Minister to Great Britain, is en route to Roumania.

The French Press reports that M. Misiu will be Foreign Minister.

PEACE REPRESENTATIVES ARRIVE.

AMSTERDAM, February 26th. A message from Bukharest says the Bulgarian peace representatives have arrived. The representatives of the Tarta are expected immediately from Constantinople.

Speaking in the Chamber the Foreign Minister said peace negotiations were impending with the Caucasus Republics.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMSTERDAM, February 24th. The Bulgarian Delegation has gone to Bucharest to participate in the Roumanian peace negotiations.

Before departure, Finance Minister Toubetoff, who is the Chief Delegate, informed the Sobranie that the Bulgarians are concentrating upon regaining Dobruja.

AMSTERDAM, February 24th. Apparently the Central Powers chose Bucharest as the venue for negotiations with Roumania because of the desire to get the ruling power in Roumania into the hands of the Pro-German Roumanian statesmen who remained in the occupied territory.

Jassy, February 24th. A large number of Russian officers and other military officials on the Roumanian front passed a resolution in favour of supporting the new Provisional Government formed at Novocherkassk by General Korniloff and General Alexieff.

LATEST CABLES.

POWERS CONFERRED ON ARMY COUNCIL.

LONDON, February 25th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson announced that an Order-in-Council will be issued restoring to the Army Council and the Secretary of State for War powers and duties transferred to the Chief of the General Staff, by Order-in-Council made in January, 1916.

FORTHCOMING IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

AUSTRALIA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, February 26th. A telegram from Sydney states that Mr. Cook will accompany Mr. Hughes to the Imperial Conference in England.

GERMAN BOAST OF THE COMING OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, February 26th. German newspapers are publishing articles boasting of the coming offensive and declaring that the advance on Russia has not weakened the Western forces.

BRITISH PRISONERS SENT TO HOLLAND.

HEROES OF MONS.

LONDON, February 26th. A telegram from Rotterdam says that a further batch of released British prisoners, all Mons heroes, have arrived at Scheveningen for internment in Holland. Their train was detained at Cologne for three hours, apparently owing to military transports going westwards.

LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE.

BROADENING THE BASIS OF THE ENGLISH PARTY.

LONDON, February 26th. A conference of the Labour Party met under the chairmanship of Mr. Hardy with the object of broadening the basis of the English Labour party and to arrange the admission of individuals, as distinct from organised Labour parties.

NATIONAL WAR BONDS.

APPEAL BY MR. BONAR LAW.

LONDON, February 25th. Mr. Bonar Law, in a speech at the Aldwych Club, said the National War Bonds were assured of success. Not including the money given direct by the bankers the War Bonds had already raised more than the total of the new money secured by 4 per cent. loan.

He appealed to great financial institutions to convert Treasury Bills into War Bonds and appealed to everyone to save and lend their savings to the State.

He said we had a rugged path. If there was any danger it was at home. He did not think there was any real danger. There was no ground for discouragement or faint-heartedness.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

OTTAWA, February 26th. The voting of Canadian soldiers in France, Canada and the United States adds eight members to the Unionist Party in Parliament. The voting of the Canadians in Great Britain has not as yet been announced.

REVOLUTIONARY OUTBREAKS IN COSTA RICA.

New York, February 26th. Revolutionary outbreaks are reported in Costa Rica, engineered by pro-Germans. They were promptly suppressed.

THE DUTY OF COMMERCIAL ATTACHES.

LONDON, February 26th. In the House of Commons Mr. Steel-Maitland said commercial attaches would also keep a constant watch in order that any system of commercial penetration attempted by our rivals in future should be clearly understood and knowledge thereof should be put at the disposal of the British trading community.

CANADA'S PART IN THE WAR.

MONTREAL, February 26th. The Carnegie Corporation has presented the McGill University with a million dollars in recognition of the institution's devoted service and sacrifice towards Canada's part in the war.

IRELAND AND WAR CABINET.

LONDON, February 26th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the War Cabinet had been considering the condition of parts of Ireland, but declined to state at present whether measures to strengthen the hands of the Executive was contemplated.

QUESTION OF STRENGTHENING POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE.

LONDON, February 26th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the War Cabinet had been considering the condition of parts of Ireland, but declined to state at present whether measures to strengthen the hands of the Executive was contemplated.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

A GERMAN-BORN CAPTAIN.

New York, February 25th. A German-born captain named Henkes has been dismissed from the Army and sentenced to 25 years' hard labour for resigning on the ground that he could not fight his kinsmen.

GERMAN TRADE UNIONISTS' INVITATION DECLINED.

New York, February 25th. Mr. Gompers has declined the German Trade Unionists' invitation to attend the Workers' Peace Conference.

DESERTIONS INCREASING IN GERMAN ARMY.

AMSTERDAM, February 25th. The Reichstag Socialists have protested against the calling up of strikers for the army and have complained that the soldiers are insulted, beaten, ill-fed and refused furlough with the result that desertions are increasing.

General Scheuch, the Chief of the War Board, admitted that agitators had been active in the army.

BRITAIN'S MAN-POWER.

LONDON, February 24th. Sir Auckland Geddes, in a speech in London, said that no clear end of the war was in sight. The need for man-power was never greater. The whole man-power question was profoundly modified by the defection of Russia and a very severe blizzard in America.

The defection of Russia had enabled Germany to establish an approximate equality of strength on the Western Front. Thus the Allies could at present obtain no decisive advantage there, and until the American forces arrived we must see that our army is kept up to the necessary strength.

The blizzard in America had greatly delayed the arrival of raw material for munition works, so that for the next few weeks fewer munition workers were needed and numbers of eligible munition workers who have not yet served should be put into the Army.

THE POWER OF GERMANY'S GENERAL STAFF.

LONDON, February 25th. A further instalment of Mr. Gerard's new book declares that the ultimate power in Germany rests with the General Staff, which more or less controls the actions of the Kaiser, and even claims the right to give a final decision upon questions of foreign policy. Hence, Mr. Gerard concludes that it was General Ludendorff who decided upon the rupture with America.

THE FLOODS IN ZULULAND.

THE CASUALTIES.

DURBAN, February 26th. The Magistrate at Empangeni reports that 13 Europeans at Umfolozi are known to be dead, and 14 are missing. It is estimated that between 40 and 50 natives and Indians were drowned.

THE ALAND ISLANDS.

SWEDISH FORCE TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

STOCKHOLM, February 26th. An agreement has been reached regarding the evacuation of the Aland Islands by the Russian and Finnish troops.

A Swedish force has gone to the Aland Islands to maintain order.

INTER-ALLIED SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

LONDON, February 26th. The *Daily Telegraph* Labour Correspondent states that it is problematical whether all the Delegates to the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference endorse the Memorandum in respect of their own national claims. It is understood that the Italian are dissatisfied with the meagre recognition of the Italian claim to the Trentino.

The abstention of British-speaking peoples is still a more serious matter. The absence of any Delegation from the British Dominions is to be deplored, as the real opinion of Labour in Australia, Canada, and South Africa is most important as regards the future of the German colonies.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

ACTIVITY CONTINUED.

LONDON, February 26th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off raiders near St. Quentin and Passchendaele. We took a few prisoners in the Northern Front. Enemy artillery was active at Cambrai in the Scarpe Valley, at Armentieres and Ypres.

Despite the weather, our aeroplanes carried out reconnaissances and bombed various targets. Two of our machines are missing. Our nightfliers dropped over 200 bombs on the aerodromes of Courtrai and billets at St. Quentin.

ENEMY RAID.

LONDON, February 26th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in an official report states:—There was a raid on our sap southward of the Arras-Cambrai road.

FRENCH FRONT.

READY FOR THE GERMANS.

LONDON, February 26th. Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, writing yesterday, says:—As the season advances and the shadow of the expected German offensive looms larger, it is comforting to know that the French are ready in every sector of the long line to meet a blow whenever it falls.

Behind the French Front, as behind the British, this winter, there has been all the time a silent and methodical preparation. Unnumbered miles of trenches have been dug and roads and communications improved. Fresh monstrous growths of wire have sprung up. On every road and field, through which the Germans may conceivably advance, lie artillery and munitions, ready in quantities which the Germans have never before encountered, but a still stronger defence is the unconquerable spirit of the French army. They are ready as they have always been, and are better prepared than ever before.

LIVELY ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, February 25th. A communique states:—Artillery duel continued very lively in the region of Tathure, Champagne and the sectors north and south of Dozier in Upper Alsace.

AMERICAN TROOPS PENETRATE ENEMY TRENCHES.

LONDON, February 25th. Reuter's Correspondent with the American army in France on Sunday telegraphs that an American patrol in the Chemin-des-Dames sector, in conjunction with a French patrol, under a French command, penetrated the German lines on Saturday morning to a depth of a few hundred yards and captured two officers, 35 men and one machine-gun.

There has been a lively artillery bombardment in the American sector north-west of Tour several days, when the enemy has strengthened his artillery.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

AUSTRIAN ACTIVITY.

MUCH MOVEMENT NEAR LAKE GARDA.

LONDON, February 26th. Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters says:—The Austrians have been actively organizing forces during the past two months, broadening roads and installing aerial cable transports with unusually large cars with a view to reinforcing threatened points without delay in climbing.

There has also been much movement in the direction of Lake Garda, suggesting that Lake Garda will bulk more largely than hitherto in any prospective offensive.

Their aircraft is very active in disseminating leaflets and inciting the Italians to imitate the Russians.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

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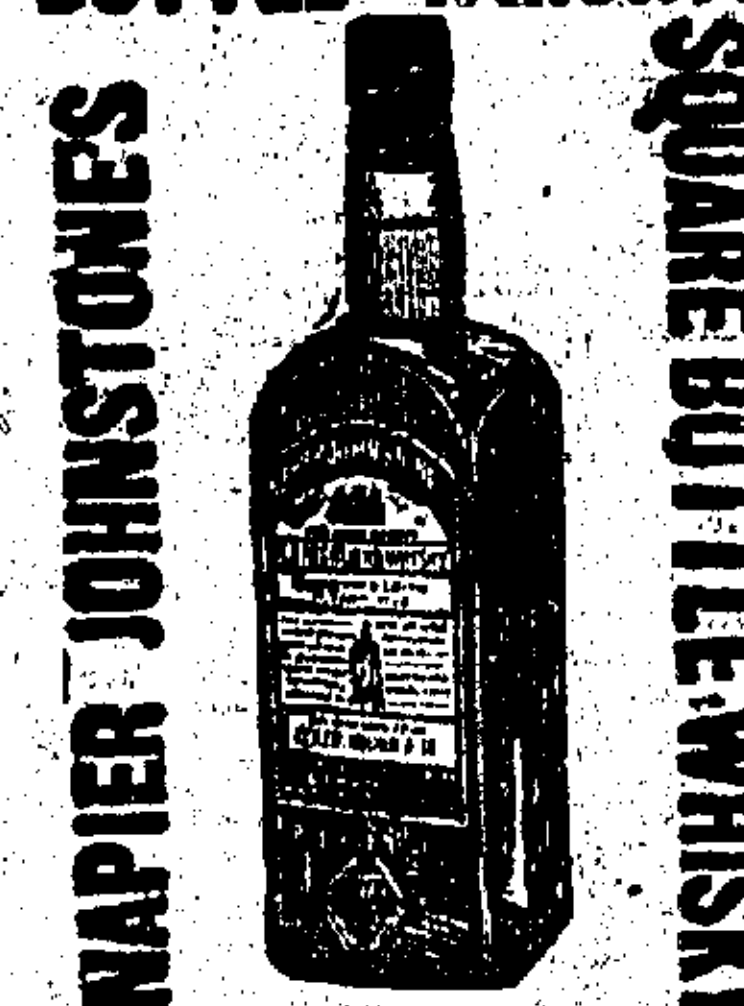
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THE WAR.

(Continued from page 3.)

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

THIS YEAR'S ACTIVITY.

LONDON, February 25th.
Reuter's Correspondent with the British Army in Palestine, telegraphing on February 22nd, stated:—The lull in the operations since the new year was due to the cold and the wet weather, and to the necessity for strengthening the lengthened lines of communication, now broken by the fresh offensive, which was completely successful, yielding important strategic results. The fighting after Christmas left our troops in possession of the important heights east of Jerusalem and dominating the road to Jericho. The Turks had still some forces west of Jericho, and if they had been sufficiently strong and energetic they might have worked round between Bethlehem and the Dead Sea and even menaced the road to Hebron. Most of the region between Jerusalem and Jericho is barren, broken, and very hilly till within seven miles of the river Jordan, where it is apparently a level surface, which, however, is furrowed with innumerable steep narrow gorges.

The Turks held a line along the crests six miles east of Jerusalem on either side of the road. Their defences were mostly stone breastworks with occasionally shallow trenches, and were plentifully supplied with machine guns. It was decided to drive the Turks beyond the Jordan in order to make our right flank absolutely secure. The first British movement encountered no serious opposition, and our line was advanced about one hundred yards.

On the morning of February 19th, the Welsh troops and London regiment attacked along a broad front respectively north and south of the Jericho road, while the Australian Light Horse made a wide turning movement from the south. The enemy hotly contested the advance, clinging tenaciously to his position. The British, notwithstanding the difficult ground and bad weather, swept forward and carried the whole of their objectives. The advance was resumed on February 20th. The British fighting with irresistible valour dislodged the enemy from a series of crests and ledges amid drenching rain, and by the end of the day had advanced 6,000 yards on a few miles front.

The Cavalry had a particularly difficult task, as they could only move in single file in some places. The enemy yesterday evacuated Jericho, which we entered to-day.

The Turkish defeat not merely secures access to the Jordan and the Dead Sea, but valuably assists the operations of King Hedjaz, who is advancing northwards.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHIPPING DISASTER.

St. John's (Newfoundland), February 25th.

The steamer *Florizel*, bound from St. John's to New York, was wrecked in a blizzard near Cape Race. Forty passengers, including a number of prominent Newfoundland citizens, and 60 of the crew perished. The *Florizel* was pounded to pieces in the heavy seas.

LATER.

It is announced that 156 persons were on board the *Florizel*, of whom 80 were passengers, including a score of St. John's businessmen.

LATEST CABLES.

One hundred and forty-six were on board the *Florizel*. 44 were rescued, including the captain and 25 of the crew and 17 passengers.

The manager of the line, his child and nurse perished.

Only two out of fourteen women survived. St. John's, February 26th.

Lloyd's Agency states the people are still on board the *Florizel*. Only the forecastle is above water. The sea is moderating. It is expected to render help soon.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN RAIDER RETURNS.

PRESUMED TO HAVE SUNK ELEVEN VESSELS.

AMSTERDAM, February 26th.

A Berlin official report states:—The auxiliary cruiser *Wolf*, commanded by Captain Neger, returned from the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans, with 400 members of the crews of sunk ships, including white and coloured British military officers, also several captured guns, great quantities of valuable raw materials, rubber, copper, brass, zinc, cocoa, beans, and copra worth many millions marks. After capture the *Turritella*, equipped as an auxiliary cruiser, operated in the Gulf of Aden, commanded by the *Wolf*'s first officer, until encountered by a British ship, who made prisoner the crew of 17.

A Copenhagen message says:—Several of the crews of the sunken vessel had been aboard the *Igotzendi* for eight months.

The rescued passengers, who were mostly British, said they were very ill-fed during the last month.

The prize crew and the Spanish crew refused to leave the ships.

There had been beri-beri and scurvy aboard.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCEMENT.
LONDON, February 25th.
The Admiralty announces, with reference to the German official report of the (Continued at foot of next column.)

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auxiliary cruiser *Wolf* which has returned after fifteen months' cruise, it is presumed that she sank in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, after taking prisoners the crews of the following vessels:—*Turritella*, *Junco*, *Wardsworth*, *Dee*, *Wairana*, *Wandaw*, *Beluga*, *Encore*, *Mutagua*, *Haitchi Maru*, and *Igotzendi*.

The *Turritella* which was an unarmed merchantman, was captured in February 1917, and was equipped for mine laying. She was shortly encountered by a British war ship and the prize crew scuttled the *Turritella* and surrendered.

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 23rd Feb., 3 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUOHOW"	On 1st Mar., 2 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 3rd Mar., 8 A.M.
TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 4th Mar., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 5th Mar., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 7th Mar., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 9th Mar., 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS, and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 1st Mar., at Noon.
"HAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hoegs ... FRIDAY, 8th Mar., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Mako Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID BASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, RYDE, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	Leave Hongkong	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917
Colombo	Leave Hongkong	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave France about	Due at Marseilles if sailing about	Due London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNOLD & DUNN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FARR.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	1 IYO MARU ... 12,500 tons ... TUES. 5th March 11 A.M. KITANO MARU ... 16,000 tons ... FRI. 15th " 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	1 NIKKO MARU ... 8,000 tons ... SAT. 16th " 11 A.M. AKI MARU ... 12,500 tons ... SAT. 20th April 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	1 PENANG MARU ... 8,000 tons ... WED. 6th March.	
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & BANGKOK		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1 FUSHIMI MARU ... WED. 13th March, 11 A.M.
1 KASHIMA MARU ... SAT. 23rd March, 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KORHAI MARU	18,000	SAT. 9th Mar.
SIBIRIA MARU	18,000	FRI. 20th Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,000	TUES. 9th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES. 16th Apr.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 27th Apr.
PRESIA MARU	9,000	FRI. 10th May.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Presia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIQA AND LIMA.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,500 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275. T. DAIGO, MANAGER, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA; VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" ... MONDAY, 4th Mar., at 3 P.M.
"AFRICA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 14th Mar., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES (AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT) APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"BOSU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 28th Feb., at 8 A.M.
"KALJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 3rd Mar., at 10 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU" ... MONDAY, 11th Mar., at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.
APRIL 10, 1915.

AN UNEQUALLED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. MITCHELL, Freight and Passage Agents, Prince's Building, Lee House Street.

